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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER	
MURPHY, DILLON J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/020,230	OZAKI, HIROSHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dillon J. Murphy	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 October 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,9,10,14,15,23,24,28,29,37,38 and 43-66* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,9,10,14,15,23,24,28,29,37,38 and 43-66* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 October 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/17/2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the amendment filed on October 17, 2005.
- Claims 1, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23, 24, 28, 29, 37, 38, and 43-66 are pending. Claims 2-8, 11-13, 16-22, 25-27, 30-36, and 39-42 are canceled. Claims 43-66 are new.
- Amendments to the specification and drawings are acknowledged and accepted.

Claim Objections

Claims 45, 46, 53, 54, 61, and 62 are objected to because of the following informalities: in claims 45, 53, and 61, the phrase "a print job including a **fist** group of commands" should be –a print job including a **first** group of commands--. In claims 46, 54, and 62 the phrase "a print job including the **fist** group of commands" should be –a print job including the **first** group of commands--. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

The amendments to claims 29, 37, and 38 have overcome the 35 U.S.C 101 rejections, and accordingly the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejections of claims 29, 37, and 38 have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23, 24, 28, 43, 44, 46, 49-52, 54, 57, and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hicks et al. (US 5,481,353), hereafter referred to as Hicks.

Regarding claim 1, Hicks teaches an information processing apparatus (Hicks, figure 7, information processing system, IPS, #12) for generating print data to be printed by a printer, the information processing apparatus comprising:

A setting unit adapted to set a print property specifying a manner in which the print data is to be printed via a printer driver (Hicks, col 4, ln 10-17, user interface, UI, communicates with IPS to specify copy and print parameter, wherein the UI allows the operator to control various adjustable functions of the printer settings as a printer driver);

A special-printing-mode specification unit adapted to specify a special printing mode (Hicks, figure 2, special mode is specified in the User Interface apparatus by selecting "transparencies" icon in user interface, entering special printing mode); and

A print property information generator adapted to generate print property information (Hicks, fig 3, by selecting between Transparencies, Dividers, Master Set, and Handout Set(s), print property information is generated for specific output media and format. Print property information is generated at the user interface UI #14 of fig 7); and

A job generator adapted to generate a print job interpretable by a printer, the print job including the print data and the print property information (Hicks, figure 7, Information Processing System IPS, #12, and Raster Output Scanner ROS, #16, generate jobs for printer #18. Also see col 4, ln 18-20, for job generation, and fig 4, wherein jobs are generated with print data, i.e. data on page, and print property information, i.e. color configurations, layout, number of pages, or media type), wherein,

When the special printing mode is not selected, the print property information generator generates, in accordance with the print property set by the setting unit (Hicks, col 8, ln 60-67, and col 9, ln 1, wherein print property is generated in accordance with print property set selected in UI as shown in fig 2), first print property information specifying a manner in which printing is performed on a first recording sheet (Hicks, col 7, ln 4-6, and figure 2, basic features of printing, when presentation mode is not selected, can be performed according to the typical operation of the copier/printer), whereas when the special printing mode is selected, the print property information generator automatically (Hicks, col 8, ln 60-67, and col 9, ln 1, wherein upon selecting special printing mode, first and second print property information is automatically generated) generates, in addition to the first print property information, second print property information specifying a manner in which printing is performed on a second recording sheet (Hicks, figure 2, when transparency icon is selected, new window is brought up (figure 3) to print second print property information on a second sheet as well as printing the first print data on a first sheet), the second print property information being generated in accordance with a print property different from the print property set

by the setting unit (Hicks, fig 3, by selecting between Transparencies, Dividers, Master Set, and Handout Set(s), at least different output media is used for special printing mode. Print property information comprises media type, color settings, and number of copies, and accordingly the second print property information is different that different than property as set by the setting unit), and

Wherein the print property information in the print job generated by the job generator is further defined as the information regarding an output format property (Hicks, fig 3 and 4, wherein based upon selections made in fig 3 for Transparencies, Dividers, Master Set, or Handout Set(s), the output format changes accordingly. See fig 4 for output format as a print property).

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 1, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the first recording sheet and the second recording sheet are of the same sheet type (Hicks, col 8, ln 9-18, apparatus allows user to select an option which prints presentation sets on opaque sheets, while the presentation document is created as a multi-page poster, printed on the same opaque sheet type).

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 1, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the first recording sheet is opaque and the second recording sheet is transparent (Hicks, col 7, ln 23-27, wherein in the transparency mode, the Transparencies are printed on transparent recording sheet, i.e. the second recording sheet, and Dividers, Master Set, and Handout Sets are printed on opaque sheets, i.e. the first recording sheet).

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 1, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the special printing mode is a presentation mode, the first print property information includes print property information describing a property associated with a printing process for creating a copy for a distribution, and the second print property information is print property information describing a property associated with a printing process for creating a copy for a presentation (Hicks, col 6, ln 52-61, information processing apparatus generates print data wherein transparencies are printed to be used for presentation and handouts are printed to be used for distribution. See also col 3, ln 7-15 for explanation of presentation and distribution documents).

Regarding claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 1 perform all of the method steps of claim 15. Therefore, method claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 23, which depends from claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 9 perform all of the method steps of claim 23. Therefore, method claim 23 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 9.

Regarding claim 24, which depends from claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 10 perform all of the method claim 24. Therefore, method claim 24 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 10.

Regarding claim 28, which depends from claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 14 perform all of the method claim 28. Therefore, method claim 28 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 14.

Regarding claim 43, which depends from claim 1, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein a finishing process of the printing performed based on the information regarding the output format property (Hicks, col 10, ln 12-27, finishing processes are automatically accomplished according to the job parameters, i.e. according to the output format property as set in figs 3 and 4 as Transparencies, Dividers, Master Set, and/or Handout Set(s)) is one of a binding process of a plurality of recording sheets, a folding process for folding a recording sheet, a punching process for punching a hole in a recording sheet, and a layout process for determining a layout in which data is printed on a recording sheet (Hicks, col 10, ln 64-65, wherein stapling, i.e. binding, is performed on a plurality of recording sheets, and fig 4, wherein selecting between Transparencies or Dividers determines a layout).

Regarding claim 44, which depends from claim 43, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein when the special printing mode is selected, a printing is, regardless of the print property set by the setting unit, automatically set not to perform the finishing process when the printing on the second recording sheet is performed (Hicks, col 10, ln 59-67, and col 11, ln 1-6, wherein when special printing mode is selected, the transparencies i.e. second recording sheet, are not finished according to the process described above. In the example given in the cited passage, the layout is also not changed between the transparencies and master set (see fig 4)).

Regarding claim 46, which depends from claim 1, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein, when the special printing mode is selected, the job generator generates a first print job including the first group of commands

indicating the output format property based on the first print property information and the first print data, and a second print job including the second group of commands indicating the output format property based on the second print property information and the second print data (Hicks, col 7, ln 42-67, a first print job such as "dividers," a "master set," or a "handout set" is generated on the basis of the first print property information and first print data, which is independent from the second print job, "transparencies," generated on the basis of the second print property information and the second print data. In this case, print property information may include color configurations, layout, number of pages, and media type).

Regarding claim 49, which depends from claim 46, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are identical data (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and either a Master Set or Handout Set, the print data is identical).

Regarding claim 50, which depends from claim 46, Hicks further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are different from each other (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and Dividers, the first and second print data are different), one of which being print data obtained by a layout process, an expanding process or a reducing process performed by the printer driver (Hicks, fig 4, when first and second print data is different, print data is obtained through

a layout process. Additionally, see Hicks, col 8, ln 8-18, wherein print data is obtained through an expanding process).

Regarding claim 51, which depends from claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 43 perform all of the method steps of claim 51. Therefore, method claim 43 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 51.

Regarding claim 52, which depends from claim 51, the structural elements of apparatus claim 44 perform all of the method steps of claim 52. Therefore, method claim 44 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 44.

Regarding claim 54, which depends from claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 46 perform all of the method steps of claim 54. Therefore, method claim 54 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 46.

Regarding claim 57, which depends from claim 54, the structural elements of apparatus claim 49 perform all of the method steps of claim 57. Therefore, method claim 57 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 49.

Regarding claim 58, which depends from claim 54, the structural elements of apparatus claim 50 perform all of the method steps of claim 58. Therefore, method claim 58 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 50.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 29, 37, 38, 45, 47, 48, 53, 55, 56, and 59-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hicks et al. (US 5,481,353) and Han (US 2003/0103237), hereafter referred to as Hicks and Han.

Regarding claim 29, Hicks teaches an information processing apparatus for generating data to be printed by a printer, the information processing apparatus comprising:

A setting step for setting a print property specifying a manner in which the print data is to be printed (Hicks, col 4, ln 10-15, user interface, UI, communicates with IPS to specify copy and print parameters);

A special-printing-mode specifying step for specifying a special printing mode (Hicks, figure 2, special mode is specified by selecting "transparencies" icon in user interface, entering special printing mode);

And a print property information generating step for generating print property information such that when the special printing mode is not selected, first print property information specifying a manner in which printing is performed on a first recording sheet is generated in accordance with the setting made in the setting step (Hicks, col 7, ln 4-6, and figure 2, basic features, when presentation mode is not selected, can be performed according to the typical operation of the copier/printer), whereas when the special printing mode is selected, in addition to the first print property information, second print property information specifying a manner in which printing is performed on a second

recording sheet (Hicks, figure 2, when transparency icon is selected, new window is brought up (figure 3) to print second print property information on a second sheet) is generated such that a predetermined item of the print property is set to a predetermined property value (Han, information processing unit is printing unit #220 in figure 3, wherein the data is generated and printed according to a predetermined format, paragraph 30).

Hicks does not disclose expressly a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus to generate print data to be printed by a printer. Han, however, discloses a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus to generate print data to be printed by a printer (Han, figure 2, CPU #110, RAM #114, and ROM #112, wherein computer programs are stored and executed, paragraph #27).

Han and Hicks are combinable because they are from a similar field of endeavor of printing apparatus configured to generate and print data for a special printing mode. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus to generate print data to be printed by a printer of Han with the information processing apparatus of Hicks comprising a setting step, a special-printing-mode specifying step, and a print property information generating step. The motivation for doing so would have been execute complex algorithms and generate data with the power and flexibility of a computer program, as well as to obtain the results of printing more quickly and with simple operation by the user when printing on transparency film, as well as increasing work efficiency and user convenience by

allowing for the possibility to print on normal paper at the same time (Han, paragraph #40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Han with Hicks to obtain the invention as specified in claim 29.

Regarding claim 37, which depends from claim 29, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions wherein the first recording sheet and the second recording sheet are of the same sheet type (Hicks, col 8, ln 9-18, apparatus allows user to select an option which prints presentation sets on opaque sheets, while the presentation document is created as a multi-page poster, printed on the same opaque sheet type).

Regarding claim 38, which depends from claim 29, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions wherein the first recording sheet is opaque and the second recording sheet is transparent (Han, paragraph 14, printing apparatus prints presentation data on both transparency films and normal paper with one printing command).

Regarding claim 45, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein when the special printing mode is selected, the job generator generates a print job including a first group of commands indicating an output format property based on the first print property information, first print data, a second group of commands indicating an output format property based on the second print property information and second print data (Han, paragraph 14, printing apparatus prints presentation data on both transparency films and normal paper with one printing command, therefore print job includes both a first

group and second group of commands. First group of commands is based on first print data, first print property information (i.e. media type), a second group of commands based on the second print property information and second print data, as seen in Hicks, fig 4, with Dividers, Master Set, and/or Handout Set(s) comprising the first print data and print property information, and the Transparencies comprising the second print data and second print property information (i.e. media type)).

Regarding claim 47, which depends from claim 45, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are identical data (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and either a Master Set or Handout Set, the print data is identical).

Regarding claim 48, which depends from claim 45, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are different from each other (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and Dividers, the first and second print data are different), one of which being print data obtained by a layout process, an expanding process or a reducing process performed by the printer driver (Hicks, fig 4, when first and second print data is different, print data is obtained through a layout process. Additionally, see Hicks, col 8, ln 8-18, wherein print data is obtained through an expanding process).

Regarding claim 53, which depends from claim 15, the structural elements of apparatus claim 45 perform all of the method steps of claim 53. Therefore, method claim 53 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 45.

Regarding claim 55, which depends from claim 53, the structural elements of apparatus claim 47 perform all of the method steps of claim 55. Therefore, method claim 55 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 47.

Regarding claim 56, which depends from claim 53, the structural elements of apparatus claim 48 perform all of the method steps of claim 56. Therefore, method claim 56 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above in the rejection of claim 48.

Regarding claim 59, which depends from claim 29, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein a finishing process of the printing performed based on the information regarding the output format property (Hicks, col 10, ln 12-27, finishing processes are automatically accomplished according to the job parameters, i.e. according to the output format property as set in figs 3 and 4 as Transparencies, Dividers, Master Set, and/or Handout Set(s)) is one of a binding process of a plurality of recording sheets, a folding process for folding a recording sheet, a punching process for punching a hole in a recording sheet, and a layout process for determining a layout in which data is printed on a recording sheet (Hicks, col 10, ln 64-65, wherein stapling, i.e. binding, is performed on a plurality of recording sheets, and fig 4, wherein selecting between Transparencies or Dividers determines a layout).

Regarding claim 60, which depends from claim 59, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein when the special printing mode is selected, a printing is, regardless of the print property set by the setting unit, automatically set not to perform the finishing process when the printing on the second recording sheet is performed (Hicks, col 10, ln 59-67, and col 11, ln 1-6, wherein when special printing mode is selected, the transparencies i.e. second recording sheet, are not finished according to the process described above. In the example given in the cited passage, the layout is also not changed between the transparencies and master set (see fig 4)).

Regarding claim 61, which depends from claim 29, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein when the special printing mode is selected, the job generator generates a print job including a first group of commands indicating an output format property based on the first print property information, first print data, a second group of commands indicating an output format property based on the second print property information and second print data (Han, paragraph 14, printing apparatus prints presentation data on both transparency films and normal paper with one printing command, therefore print job includes both a first group and second group of commands. First group of commands is based on first print data, first print property information (i.e. media type), a second group of commands based on the second print property information and second print data, as seen in Hicks, fig 4, with Dividers, Master

Set, and/or Handout Set(s) comprising the first print data and print property information, and the Transparencies comprising the second print data and second print property information (i.e. media type)).

Regarding claim 62, which depends from claim 29, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein, when the special printing mode is selected, the job generator generates a first print job including the first group of commands indicating the output format property based on the first print property information and the first print data, and a second print job including the second group of commands indicating the output format property based on the second print property information and the second print data (Hicks, col 7, ln 42-67, a first print job such as "dividers," a "master set," or a "handout set" is generated on the basis of the first print property information and first print data, which is independent from the second print job, "transparencies," generated on the basis of the second print property information and the second print data. In this case, print property information may include color configurations, layout, number of pages, and media type).

Regarding claim 63, which depends from claim 61, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are identical data (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and either a Master Set or Handout Set, the print data is identical).

Regarding claim 64, which depends from claim 61, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are different from each other (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and Dividers, the first and second print data are different), one of which being print data obtained by a layout process, an expanding process or a reducing process performed by the printer driver (Hicks, fig 4, when first and second print data is different, print data is obtained through a layout process. Additionally, see Hicks, col 8, ln 8-18, wherein print data is obtained through an expanding process).

Regarding claim 65, which depends from claim 62, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are identical data (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and either a Master Set or Handout Set, the print data is identical).

Regarding claim 66, which depends from claim 62, the combination of Hicks and Han further teaches a computer-readable medium including instructions executable by an information processing apparatus wherein the first print data and the second print data are different from each other (Hicks, fig 4, wherein considering the case where the user selects (from selection menu in fig 3) to print Transparencies and Dividers, the first and second print data are different), one of which being print data obtained by a layout

process, an expanding process or a reducing process performed by the printer driver (Hicks, fig 4, when first and second print data is different, print data is obtained through a layout process. Additionally, see Hicks, col 8, ln 8-18, wherein print data is obtained through an expanding process).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed October 17, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. On page 17, ln 19-23, Applicant states that Hicks fails to teach that a print property information generator not only generates first print property information but also generates, automatically, second print property information in accordance with a print property different from the print property set by a setting unit in the time where a special print mode is selected. However, in col 8, ln 52-67, and col 9, ln 1, Hicks discloses that a print property information generator generates first print property information (Hicks, fig 4, first print property information for Dividers, Master Set, Handout Sets) and also generates, automatically, second print property information (Hicks, fig 4, second print property information for Transparencies) in accordance with print property different from the print property set by a setting unit (Hicks, fig 3, Transparencies, Dividers, Master Set, and Handout Sets each have different print property settings such as color settings, number of pages, and media type) in the time where special printing mode is selected (Hicks, fig 2, selecting Transparencies button selects special printing mode).

Applicant states, on page 18, line 6-10, that Han does not automatically generate first and second print settings in special print mode. On page 18, ln 10-12, applicant also states that Han does not disclose the structure of the print property information generator and the job generator as featured in claim 1. Examiner notes that the computer-readable medium teachings are used from Han in the combination with Hicks in the rejection of claim 29.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dillon J. Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-5945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DJM

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER